Will they stand Firm! Will our representatives in Congress bave the necessary amount of "back bone," to maintain unflinchingly the great doctrines of the Republican party? is a question often asked. Although South Carolina threatens dissolution and many Southera politicians favor the threat, still the majority of the people of the North are firmly resolved to stand by their principles, let the consequences be what they may. The uppatriotic bluster of fire-enters and the traitorous inclination of the President, does not shake the unyielding faith of the people in the correctness of the issues upon which the late contest was made. That slavery is alone the creature of municipal regulation they are fully convinced, and that it should not be extended beyond its present limits they have not the least doubt. Chat our vast public domain is on free and should always remain so, they believe now, as they did before Abraham

of those issues the people will not surrender, have not the least disposition to surrender, will fight rather than surrender. If the South has been agrieved by the North, the grievance should stop. If any of the rights belonging to the South have secession cannot change it-secession it- presses and I must forbear." self can not change it and revolution can To the friends of humanity in the States,

great victory they have so lately achieved diste action. is often asked, and we answer, in our judgment, they will ! Let the South have all her rights, but let the North have hers also. The representatives of Republican sentiby way of compromise, any of the issues woman's hands, to desperse to the poor involved in the campaign of 1860. Those issues were either right or wrong. If empty? wrong, they should be abandoned, but if doetrines enunciated at Chicago are right, til they have responded to this appeal .and until, at the ballot box, they change this Let any one put the case to himself, and decision, those questions are settled. How ask what he or she would expect of the great principles can be compromised, we Kansas people, if their situations were rehave never been able to determine, and versed, and act accordingly. how an adjustment of present difficulties can be made with traitors to the present patriots meet patriots upon common ground and compromise all that can be compromised, but for Union men to meet those who are in favor of disunion-for those who are seeking to tear this compact into fragments, and expect an adjustfelly. Toombs and Iverson and Wigfali are traitors, and the motto of patriots should be, "No compromise with traitors." Stevens and Benjamin and Botts are patriets, and with them patriots from the North should meet and adjust all greivapces. The halter and the sword for disuniociets-compromise and amicable adjustment of difficulties, for patriots.

Our Representativas in Congress wi and must stand firm. The people, whose servants they are, are firm, unvielding,us bending to this Southern blast.

Let the South state her grievances without passion-show the Norh when and where her rights have been trampled on without, at the same time, insulting us .-Let all bullying be laid aside, all bravado dismissed, all the mock heroic dispensed with, and the misunderstandings now so disturbing our common country, may be settled- settled properly, consistently and patriotically.

the public mind at the present time, but hopes of the conspirators for a spacific balance. States

So far as the State of South Carolina is concerned there would be but little regret if she was out of the Union. But as she to sever her connection. I becomes an im portant question to know, how she is going to sto it? We have no doubt, that her Con Vention, which is to meet in a few days, will pess an "Ordinance," declaring South Carolina independent and sovereign-that all the laws of this Pederal government. are, so far as she is concerned, null and void, and that her allegiance to the parent government is forever severed. What of that, suppose she does this act ?- does that make her a sovereign and independent government? We think not. She is sovereign now, except the deference she is compelled to pay to some of the laws of Congress, and the most important, so far faced Democratic editors, who determined as the General Government is concerned, that if the Democratic politicians could not are those which enable the Federal author | rule the Union they would destroy it. Ediities to collect the revenues due it. The tors, who themselves traitors at heart, aided General Government will certainly contin- and encouraged the treason that has been ue to collect those revenues. No act of plotting in South Carolina for more than their Spring wheat and their corn erop, South Carolina, of her Legislature or of thirty years. any convention of her citizens, can excuse the Federal government from this impera- the evil lies and they will have a fearful tive duty. The little rebel State may de- reckoning with those who have deceived alare herself out, and the General Govern- them while pondering to traitors. ment will declare her in, the Union. She may refuse compliance to the requirements of the Constitution, but the laws of Congress will have to be enforced. She may open her ports to | ted no murders. This is the testimony of free trade, but the navy under the command the officers of the Missouri volunteersof a Federal officer, will collect all the du- themselves Democrats. The whole thing ties coming to the Federal government was a miserable hoax, gotten up by Demo through those very ports. Our Fort, com. cratic politicians to increase the excitement. manding her harbor, will be subject to the already existing and to hasten the destrucorder of the President, and if we but get all | too of the Union which they can no longer that is due us from her commerce, we govern.

should not complain, but wait until the leading men, or until they are hung as traitors. This may take one, two or ten

years. No difference how long, it must be

passed by a convention of South Carolini- Kansas, on the subject of the failure of omething to their relief. ans, has no more virtue in it, than the par crops in that Territory, and the consethan ink and paper to effect a dissolution of this Union. It requires more than an "Ordinance" to sever the allegiance one State owes to this Federal government -The proper course on part of the Federal to the disunion action of this Convention If her Senators and Representatives with draw from the national Congress, there will still be a quorum left to do business, and the halls of the national Legislature will very noisy members. Business at Washngton will not stop, and if true, loyal, pa triotic men stand at the head of our affairs, there will hardly be a jar in the body poli tic, by the conventional action of the State of South Carolina, If the South however should meet in Convention, then the question is one of mementous impo tance, and will require all the conservatism and wisdom of the whole country, to save the Uni

A Touching Appeal. Some idea of the real state of things Lincoln was elected President. The right letter, from Judge Arny, a promtnent cititions to his suffering weighbors;

Great Suffer ng in Kansas. In a letter just received from Mrs. L. E. been denied her by the North, the Federal Pomercy of Atchison, she says: "I am authorities should see that those rights are glad to hear of the degree of success that restored. If some of the Northern States has attended your efforts, but those here but little interruption during the whole of have passed unconstitutional laws, thereby who are obliged to send so many needy the present year. interfering with the constitutional rights away empty, or only with a scanty supply, With the exception of a small strip of of citizens of Southern States, in justice to deeply feel the loss of delay. It greatly country about twelve miles wide, lying themselves, those laws should be repealed. disheartens the people to come, as scores along the Missouri river, the crops have If Southern masters have been prevented do, from 100 to 180 miles, and then get been almost an entire failure; and in that from capturing their runaway slaves, the only one quarter or one-half a load for an invored strip where occasional rain showpersons thus preventing them should be or team, to supply a whole township, is ers passed, the most favored spots have not punished, and the constitutional right of very hard, especially so, because there will produced over half a crop; the greater part the master to take the fugitive back, should soon be no grass, and they can neither 'buy not over a fourth, and much of it not more not be questioned. But if, upon the great beg, nor borrow.' Yesterday a team was than an eighth. issue of the extension or non extension of in from Uttawa county, West of Ottoe 200 arbitrator of American freedom, the ballot families that now for two weeks had nothbox, has been appealed to, and the ques- ing but parched corn! and yet Mr. Pomer- ritory. box, has been appealed to, and the ques- ing but parched corn; and yet air. Forder ritory.

the drink do you?" No good." Why do shawnes is one of the best counties of you drink?" "I must have it." Thinking

sues settled by those silent bits of paper ey immediately to Dr. John Evans, 55 hungarian grass. as they fail into the ballot box, can only be Clark street, Chicago, to buy sacks. And unsettled, by the addition of pewder and those who have sacks that they can give, are requested to forward them, directed Will the representatives of the Republi- W. F. M. Arny, 204 Lake street, Chicago,

> W. F. M. ARNY. Gen'l Ag't Kansas Relief. Is there a mother, who can read the above statement of Mrs. Pomeroy, and not feel ones whom she is compelled to turn away

We feel that the people of Terre Haute right, never compromised. The people and all others now bountifully suppled, have decided, at the ballot-box, that the sengot discharge a most sacred duty, un-

Union, we are equally junal le to see. Let the Cincinnati Gazette, despatching from Washington under date of 14th inst. says: MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH

a decided reactionary movement is commencing, and it is believed that the secesment of present difficulties, we think is clining. Doubts are entertained about any not to be had there, even though these poor up the rash and precipitating the disunion have not. programme. Even in that State some anti cers continue to discharge their duties and

It is understood that the President hareaffirmed by the South Carolina Representatives, on their leave taking at the will be offered duting his Administration to the execution of the Federal laws or If There is no other subject occupying there without opposition until the futic depending mainly upon his gun for the all sides that the desperate secession game

pearly played out. RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE Secretaly Case's resignation is by and doub , though as yet only verbal. Stro hange his determination, which grew out itional troops to Fort Moultre, where coll sion is daily becoming more probable The Mayor of Charlest in has great difficulty in preventing an attack on the For-Tr The Republican fanaticism of a ma jority of the Northern people is just the thing that has already effected the commercial affairs of this Government .-- Jour-

Far from it Jeems. It was the shameless and teachings by dirt eating and dough

The murders committed by Montgomery and his band are no crimes in the eyes of the Express .- Jour.

Montgomery and his band have commit

FAMINE IN KANSAS.

appointed a committee for the purpose of of a foreign land; how inexcusable will it presenting the subject to the consideration be in us if we are callous and indifferent to of the people of Terre Haute and the coun- the wants and sufferings of our own peoauthorities, is to pay but little or no respect ty of Vigo, and soliciting their aid in meas. ple, perhaps some of them our own kin-

ures of relief. be purged of a few lazy, dissipated and Steele's statement did we realize the extent and the absolute necessity of present and reaching the needy. prospective relief; there are not less than forty thousand persons, men, women and chil iren, who must have assistance either in or out of the Territory, or they will per. ing, material for clothing &c. &c.

This is no fancy sketch on rash asserion, but sober truth, and sad reality; they appeal to us for help; shall they appeal in

vain. It is true, times are unsettled; money hard to get and depreciated at that, but Kansas, may be had from the following the Lord has blessed us with boutiful harvests-our granaries are well filled; no huzen of that Territory, now soliciting and man being within the county of Vigo, no superintending the despatch of contribu- not one within the bounds of our State, is in any danger of suffering for want of food -we have enough, and to spare.

A drouth unparalleled in this country has visited Kansas; it commenced in the latter part of the fall of 1859, and continued with

Desiring to be as brief as possible, we slavery, the South has been defeated, over- miles. An acquaintance living just be will give statistics of the county of Shawwhelmingly defeated at the ballet box, she will give statistics of the county of Shawwhelmingly defeated at the ballet box, she would go to physician. I said "You
must acquiesce—she must give up. The evening, and told me that he knew two
Steele, is the principal town, as a fair avwill give statistics of the county of Shawhe would go to physician. I said "You
tau-t stop drinking." "Cant," "You
Steele, is the principal town, as a fair avwill die." "I am afraid if I shall give it erage of the products of the rest of the Ter. up, I will." My wife and two gentlemen were present. I said, "What good does

until the same power reconsiders and re- like to give you some particulars of many and watered by the Kansas river and its give some idea, I asked him-"Will you settles it, the decision is final. Threats of cases that come to my notice, but time tributaries. In that county there were afterwards? planted and sown seventeen thousand five I shall never forget! He stood up and hundred acres; from which has been raised said: "All I can say is, I must have it." not do it. If we abandon the sovereignty I would say that I have about 20,000 bush 435 bushels of wheat, 5,187 bushels of corn, in my viens! Oh, it is horrible! I touch of the ballot box, there is no resort left but els of grain, which I cannot ship for want the sovereignty of the sword. The is- of sacks. Will the benevolent send mon- 500 gallons of molasses, and 10 tons of Oh, I shall go mad—mad—mad—mad! I

Unfavorable as this exhibit is, it fails to twelve thousand acres, and the yield five can party in Congress, have the back bone marked for Kansas Relief. Those that are thousand two handred bushels, or some- blood through my veins; the insects are sufficient to stand firm and be true to the ready to perish will be grateful for imme- thing less than half a bushel to the acre, gone, and I begin to perspire. Yes I am but even this meager vield is deteriorated at least one half by the causes incident to summer lightning and it has gone and the drouth, and much of it rendered en- get another tirely worthless, by the ravages of the corn worm; there has not been raised in ment at Washington cannot, dare not yield anxious to put something into that true good sound corn over one thousand bushels in th county. Two thousand mine hun- teen years." "You must give it up." " dred and four acres of wheat, produced four hundred and thirty five bushels; two will take care of you, for I have four days hundred and twenty four acres hungar- to spare for you. ian grass, ten tons; seventy six acres of beans, ten bushels; two hundred and seventy nine acres of potatoes, eleven bushels; sixty one acres of turnips, nothing, and wo hundred and eighty four acres of buck-

This is a fair sample of the products of the Territory, outside of the narrow strip out and cut his throat from ear to ear. Oh IF The Telegraphic correspondent of along the river, heretofore referred to.

There are about one hundred thousand people in Kansas; sixty thousand of these can probably take care of themselves, many of them having some surplus means o their own, and others have friends who will assist them. This leaves forty thous sion epidemic, which has had its ups and and persons to be provided for, and the downs for a few days past, is at length de provision must come from abroad, for it is other State than South Carolina following people had means to purchase, which they

Some may ask how there happens to b secession feeling has been developed, and so many people there dependent upon their is certain to increase, though not enough to crops for the bread they eat, and the effect much immediately. The South Car clothes they wear. This is the answer olinians are beginning to find out that Poor men are the pioneers who first settle their export trade must cense altogether. and improve new countries; but few rich unless the United States custom house offi- men are ever found among the first settlers Take an average class of emigrants: issue clearance papers at Charleston - one who owns a team with which to trans-They have also found out from the Euro | port his family to that remote frontier, and pean journals that they will have no sup- money enough to buy eighty acres of land; port or sympathy in the Old World. This he builds a cabin, and commences imfact has undoubtedly dampened the ardor prevenent; if the season is favorable be raises enough to sustain his family and feed his small stock, until another crop positive assurances, which were probably comes round; but they must have some clothing and groceries, and very likely there is a Doctor's bill to pay; he finds i White House, vesterday, that no resistance hard to get through the winter without selling off what little surplus he has raised only keeping enough to last for bread until South Carolina. The post-office and reve- wheat harvest, or until roasting ears come. our services are at least to be continued or until the corn will do to grate for bread,

sands in the Territory last year, and many o her thou-ands were not near so well off f r they had only pre-empted their land and depended upon their crops not only for bread, but also for means to pay for effects have been employed to make him their lands, which were soon coming int market. How they watched the seeof the refusal of the President to send ad- which they had sown and planted ; how they at first wondered petulantly if it were ever going to rain; how sad they were in heart, when they found the wheat they had sown in Autumn, and which at first ooked so promising, all dried up and froz out during the winter; how they plowed up their Autumn wheat lands, re sowing with Spring wheat, and labored to put in a greater breadth of corn; how faithfully they toiled beneath a Summer's sun, and misrepresentation of Republican principles plowed the thirsty earth, still praying for

must have come over those dwellers in of breadstuffs almost gone, and yet they could not disguise the dreadful fact that were both failures; also, their garden veg-All intelligent people understand where etables were all a failure; they sowed buck wheat and turnips, these also failed: face, and their only hope was in appeals to the humane and benevolent from abroad. who have been blest, as we have, with abundance; a little liberality now, from those who are able, will make glad the hearts of thousands, who only ask for temporary relief until another crop can be

> ise of seed time and harvest. We do not think it necessary to enlarge mander, is now making regular trips from upon this subject; the generous citizens of this port up and down the river Mr. Shew. Terre Haute and Vigo county, only need maker should be succorged in his onterto know the facts, and to realise the Beces. | terprise.

made, still relying upon God's holy prom

sity of action, to come up with their gifts; is a returning sense of right on part of her Address of the Vigo County Relief they cannot set by their comfortable fi sides this bleak winter weather, blest with FELLOW CITIZENS:-On the 12th instant a shundance, and reflect upon the want and meeting was held in this city, to hear an destitution of the frontier settlers, without persevered in. An ordinance of secession address from the Rev. John A. Steele of feeling a laudable desire to contribute

Many years ago, when famine devastaper on which it is written. It takes more quent want and destitution prevailing ted Ireland, a very handsome contribution was sent from this county; our hearts just At that meeting, the undersigned were ly throbbed with pity for the starving poor

In common with most of our citizens, we In conclusion, we will say that there is had heard of a failure of crops in Kansas, a general organization for the equitable and consequent hard tones and much des- distribution of relief through Territorial. titution there, but not until we heard Mr. County and Township Committees. No fears need be entertained that contributions of the failure, or the amount of destitution, seat through this changel, will fail of

> Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions of money, flour, wheat, corn, meal, beans, dried meat, dried fruit, cloth

Messrs, Turner & McKeen will receive in store and receipt for supplies, and the Rail Road company will transport to Saint Louis, at greatly reduced rates.

Auxiliary committees can be established in the townships if thought advisable. The Committee recommend the formation of Ladies' Relief Associations; much good can be done that way by organization and united effort

The Rev. Mr. Steele is well known to many of our citizens, having been for 18 years a Minisier at Grandview in the adjoining county of Edgar.

JAMES HITE, Chairman, JAMES FARRINGTON. JAMES HOOK. B. H. CGRNWELL. J. H. BARR. J. O. JONES,

Thrilling Incident—Despair and Suicide of an Intellectual Drunk

John B. Gough recently related a thril-

ing annecdote in one of his speeches:

Great Britain came to me shaking and trembling. He said he had come to me as that he being an educated man he ell me how you teel before you drink and

I could not get it without having a sound tooth torn out of my jaw, bring the instrument and wrench it out, I must have th portray the destitution as it realy exists .- drink, you see-so I get it. And then The area of land cultivated in corn was stand still, that I may not disturb its effect petter! It's what I want-it's coming-i has come to me-relief-like a flash of

"Then you will die," said I. "I am afraid I shall; can you save me?" "No unless you stop drinking." "I can't die. I haven't offered a prayer to God for six-"God will help you." "No he won't." "I will," said my wife, "and We took him, though we could get n promise from him. We nursed him nigh

and day.

The third afternoon he sat with me, hi hands in mine, and I spoke to him of God and Christ and eternity. He said, "I am a man of some common sense, I believe; and am very well aware that I can never be happy in another world." He then went my friends, shall we not try to save our fellow men from such a fate?

A Strange Story.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser contains the following: "It was removed in this city yesterday that Caleb C. Woodbury who we all supposed was dead, was seen in Chicago not long since.

It will be remembered that he was Postmaster at White Pigeon, in this State, was arrested for robbing the mail, examined by U. S. Commissioner Wilkins, and held to bail in \$4,000 or in default to be imprisond in the jail of St. Joseph county. Also hat he was taken home by U S. Deputy Marshal Meore, on the 18th of August last. to procure bail, if possible, and that while in his own house he retired to his chamber to change his clothes and take a short nap. and that not making his appearance in due time, the chamber door was burst open and he was found lying dead in his bed .-The fact that he had bought strychine and the presence of some of it in the room, led naturally, to the belief that he committed suicide by its use. There the matter ended, and Deputy Marshall Moore came

Woodbury was seen and spokes to by an Pigeon, his supposed grave was opened of the day." and the coffin found to contain only a stick

thorities here will investigate the matter

From South Carolina-The Seces-

South Carolina Convention :

over Columbia, creating a general gloom. effort will be made to-day to adjourn the Legislature and Convention to Charleston; if not the Convention will probably promptly pass an ordinance of secession LATER -The Convention assembled at

poon: Gen. Jamison was temporary Chair-The call is now progressing for the delegates from districts and parishes to blest ever delivered in the Sepate" enroll their names. An invitation from cabins, when they found their little stock the Legislature to the Convention to parlicipate in the inauguration of the Goverpor at two o'clock was laid on the table ill the Convention organized. The enthe Convention is small. Some of the hundred men, and a full complement of may be established, is openly made. But members of the Convention are young in appearance, but generally of a middle age. tar, they are calm and unimpassioned. In the Legislature nothing is transpiring delity of his officers, he sent for a Judge sugar planters are now protected by what in either branch. The Inauguration ceremonies took place at two o'clock.

There is hardly a doubt about the small pox being an epidemic here; it also pre he disease may spread over the State. STRAMBOAT. - The Steamer Caroline.

whereof U. Shewmaker is ewner and Com-

Abstract of Votes cast in 1860

FOR PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR AND LIEUT, GOVVERNOR

The second		100	Presiden	t. Governor				Lieutenant Governor.	
		-		1	1	ricks.			
	COUNTIES.	-				Hendr	Lane.	4	Morton.
	MA TOW	T. 3	7911	nridg	RE	1	S. La	Tarpie	Pi
		Lincoln	Dougl	Brecki	Bell	Thom	Heary	David	Oliver
۱	Adams	632 2552	887 3224	22 42	11 32	842 2845	549 2487	841 2735	546 2399
ł	Bartholomew	1769 375	1846 235	66	34	1966 248	1736 405	1970	1732 406
ł	Blackford	1699 275	408	40	9	1550 472 744	1709 273	1560 470	1699 273 297
	Carroll	301 1590 1874	729 1446 1727	31 5 120	14 34	1492	296 1556 1862	742 1491 1856	1557 1863
1	Clark	1369	1837 1316	250 47	316 51	1989 1356	1578	1965 1348	1570 858
	Clinton Crawford	1454 778	1437 844	61	6 42	1437 899	1385 841	1440 867	1386 838
-	Daviess Dearborn	2127	2436 1546	529 61 93	133 96 20	1501 2548 1672	1019 2077 2003	1291 2513 1663	1015 2108 2002
į	Decatur Dekalb Delaware	2028 1520 1933	1546 1339 1029	98	24	1372	1517 1755	1372	1517
	Dubois Elkhart	301 2471	1347	27	20	1437 2010	274	1432	273 2401
	Eloyd	1343 1151	917 1888	39 96	320	1010	1303 1676	1011	1300 1661
	Fulton	1656	1360 991	269	6	1607	1655	1606 1072	1646 1029
Ì	Franklin	1695 1298 1668	2272 1545 1223	49 20 33	112 46	2289 1580 1213	1679 1273 1568	2288 1575	1670 1273 1568
,	Greene	1429 2195	1316	204	20	1518	1372 2091	1214 1506 1151	1364 2084
3	Harrison	1593 1201	1848 1289	36 97	17 13	1876 1399	1791	1874	1691 1155
	Hendricks	2000 2926	1206	90	41 16	1370 1328	2022 2797	1372 1324	2019 2788
	Howard	1589 1582 1185	875 1402 1740	35 52 117	15 14 36	1388 1725	1518 1508 1083	1386	1518
	JasperJay	534 1135	218 1077	12	17	278 1089	525 1107	1728 275 1088	1082 528 1108
	Jennings	1661	2146 830	564 326	150 42	1800 915	2624 1630	1774 920	2671 1624
	Knox	1303	1392 1666	336 42	60	1706 1742	1263 1580	1698 1738	1252 1580
	Lagrange	1695	749 455	9 10 20	16	750	2192 1621	752	2188 1620
	Laporte Lawrence	3167 1158	1508 787	474 525	27 208	2013 1143	1098 3000 1272	2008 1123	1097 2991 1267
	Madison	1709 5024	1841 3252	70 319	36 161	1847 3821	1669 4864	1840 3798	1671 4855
d	Marshall	516	1473 679	153	56 56	1348 789	1372 528	1349 779	1372 523
9 0	Monroe	1198	1608 716 2179	26. 395 68	64 78	1673 1168 2273	1855 1195 2899	1677	· 1863
t	Morgan		1516	62	14	1621	1721 277	2287 1615 248	2390 1744 275
9	Noble	1742 301	1320 335	203	174	1377 503	1678 464	1381	1669
3 .	Orange	849 1140	1114	176 88	85 118	1149	856 1163	1144 1481	847 1160
i	Perty	1026	1321 947 882	55 6 68	160 39	1365 1042	1881 1056	1356	1879 1066
1	Porter Posey	1529	889 1128	28 523	168	910 919 1611	863 1434 993	903 950 1585	1433
6	Pulaski		663 1747	361	123	661 1904	550 1953	659	996 551 1958
f	Randolph	2298 1988	1180 1458	56 174	10 37	1260 1610	2093 1960	1265 1652	2092 1949
1	Scott	1757 660 1900	1119 447 2047	476 266 43	35 52 25	1668 699 2137	1742 662 1895	1666 703	1739 657
l	Shelby	1296	1108 231	172	175	1367 265	1265 187	2132 1366 265	1906 1267 187
le	Stuben	1560	1489 547	28 82	5 8	1534 606	2253 1390	1529 605	2256 1339
9	Sullivan	856 734	1858	128 499	55 510	1875 1019	847 1081	1875	847 1056
f	Tipton	3480 780	2276 622	117 21	34	2373 785	3328 697	2389 776	3322 705
2	Vanderburg Vermillion	1875 1890	652 1544 844	36 183 17	302 24	711 1893 849	1919 1060	713 1896 854	1901
t	Wabash	2429 2287	2127 1142	44 79	281	2341 1141	2437 2980	2331 1140	1051 2430 2077
1	Warren	1412 745	769 784	33 816	15 85	747 1353	1349 639	756 1333	1343 643
Ĺ	Washington Wayne	1378 4234	1988 1784	161 6	102	194s 2027	1354 4059	1941 1999	1353 4062
,	Wells White Whitley	919 993 1133	1099 811 1067	67 33	69 34	1023 890 1091	980 1098	1024 898	966 966
L	Total	139033	115509	12294	5306	126968	136725	1094	136470
1			••••	*****	••••		126968	******	126292

Majorities..... 9757..... 10178 The following votes were cast for Gerrit Smith : Way ne county, 6, Greene county, 5. and Howard county, 3; Total 14. In Lake county there were three scattering votes. Total Vote. -Lincole, 139,033; Douglas, 115,509; Breckinridge, 12,294; Bell, 5,306 Smith, 14; scattering 4. Total, 272,160. Lincola's majority over all, 5,906; Lincola's

plurality over Douglas, 22,524; Lincoln's vote over Lane, 2,308.

New York Post says: "Mr. Sumner, in the of the Chicago Tribnne, among other in- Supreme Court of the United States, as dedebate yesterday, made a dead shot. Jef- stances of Southern insanity, relates the livered by Chief-Justice Taney, recogni ferson Davis had declared that personal following in regard to the recent narrow zing property in slaves, should be receiv. liberty bills were not the reason for the escape of Prof. O. M. Mitchell, of Cincin- ed as the settlement of the question as dissatisfaction at the South; it was the nati. The Professor once, if we are not therein discussed and decided. He also deep bestility to slavery existing in the mistaken, made a cotton speech at a Uni. proposed as an amendment to the Constifree States; and he went on to make what on meeting in New York, and his late ex- tution, that Congress shall have the powbe called a diagnosis of the causes of our perience may be profitable to him . troubles. This afforded Mr. Sumner an South, and when near Jackson, Mississip piece of testimony, in the shape of a pri-vate letter from Andrew Jackson, written shortly after he had put down the nullifi estion movement of 1833, in which he said is substance: 'Take care of your nul- would not do injustice to the South, his lifiers in Georgia The tariff has been a pro-slavery friend was greatly incensed; and when the train halted at Jackson he

upion and a Southern Confederacy. Their manner, a most intense interest provailed but before the Professor could be po when the reading suded, it seemed as if whole skin. Now it is stated, that within a few weeks, they had got through a surgical operation. It was like dashing a bucket of cold old sequa ntance is Chicago, or near there, water into their faces, and they did not re-

ner. It caused intense excitement. He master-General. Governor Thomas is exhausted the subject of secession, and displayed the consequences in the sternest ence. IF We did not get the following by aspects, warning the South that no State Telegraph Monday evening, and hence we should leave the Union-no star be torn copy it from our eastern exchanges of yes- from our flag, that it should forever wave terday morning. We desire our readers on the Capitol consecrated by Washington shall be kept fully posted as regards this The North had done no wrong, and the day of wicked compromises was past. If COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17 .- A heavy and there was war it would be the act of the almost obscuring fog hangs like a pall South, she must go to the wall. This nation would prosper. The civilized world citizens and strangers Many members of was at her back. In less than six months, the Legislature have gone home. A strong if the South would fight her way out, Mexico should be annexed to the North. The old Senater seared far above his average .-Solemn stillness prevailed. The whole Senate sat in wrapped attention, and applause in the galleries was irrepressible .-His speech is pronounced one of the

The Oath to Support the Constituofficers. With a view to allay some nat. Louisiana is scarcely prepared to abandon ural anxiety in his own mind as to the fi- at once all duties upon foreign sugar. He him in their bearing as follows:

vails at Camden. A general stampede of allegiance to the United States Govern- growing exhorbitantly rich. Material in men, said he, turning to his efficers, "it ed." will not burt any of us."

ery officer present; and the occasion was the city was left in utter darkness last felt to be one of unusual selemnity.

subjects. The Professor was cautious and dition, shall pass any law to annull or im Mr. Lincoln was a conservative man and jumped to the platform and shouted to the crowd about the station: "There's a dnext pretext will be the slavery or negro Abolitionist on the train! Lynch him question.' When this extract was read, as Lynch him!" Instantly at least fifty men question.' When this extract was read, as jumped on the train and commenced a jumped on the train and commenced a search for the offensive Northern opinion. Jefferson Davis and the rest of the nulli- out, the conductor, seeing the danger. fiers listened with painful attention, and pulled his bell cord and the cars moved off, and with them the Professor, with a

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY -The gentleman just appointed to succeed and that the story having reached White cover breath enough to reply for the rest Mr. Cobb, is Philip Francis Thomas, of the "Eastern shore" of Maryland. He was elected Governor in 1847; was appointed The Washington telegraphic corres- Collector of the port of Baltimore by Presi-Such is the statement of a man from that pondent of the Cincionati Commercial dent Pierce, and was made Commissioner trade for the fiscal years ending 1861 and and great events is it not better to settle on section, and we understand the U. S. au- speaking of the great speech of Senator of Patents after the resignation of Mr. Holt, Wade, says: "Wade's speech was a stun- who was appointed to the position of Postman of distinguished ability and experi He represented the Western District in

Congress ten years. He was an original Jackson man, and, in 1833, served with men like John Quincy Adams, George Mc Doffey, and C. C. Cambrelling, on the celebrated Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank. He married the daughter of Gov. McDowell, of Virginnia, by whom he received a fine property. He was nominated by the Democracy of Maryland in the stormy times of Harrison and Tyler, and beat that distirguished statesman, Wm. Cost John-

IF The New Orleans Picavupe puts the pocket argument to the sugar planters, as follows: "On another point, the commencement of future difficulties is apparent. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama The New York Century states that du- and Mississippi are free trade States. Alring pullification times. Gen. Scott was at ready the manifestation of a future free Fort Moultre, with a command of eight trade policy, in any new confederation of the United States Court, and addressed is equivalent to \$300 bonus on every \$1000 worth of sugar raised. With this protec-"Judge, I have long ago taken my oath tion to her industry the augar planters are rom Columbia may be expected, and then ment, but it occurs to me that in this ex terests will doubtless weigh but little in tracrdinary emergency I will do it again | restraining her resistance, but it is differ-There is no impropriety in it-and gentle ont when a new government is to be form-

17 We should like to know why the

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, December 17. SENATE .- Mr Clark's resolution of inquiry requesting the President to inform the Senate what number of men are stationed at Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, and whether in his judgment, the number was sufficient to defend those Ports against any attack or domestic violence ; whether adlitional men had been ordered to either of said Forts, or any steps taken to put them in condition to resist any attack; in whose custody the arsenal at Charleston is placed; what arms and property are there kept, or if removed, by whom; why said arms are not put in possession of officers of the U S upon a requisition? or if this has ever been refused; and further, what instructions have been given to the officers of said Forts in case of a demand to surrender them by any person in authority made upon them; also the copies of any correspondence be tween the Commander in Chief of the American army in relation to the pecessity of supplying the officers of said Forts with protection, was taken up. Mr Brown objected to its consideration

and it was laid over. 5,000 additional copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were ordered.

Mr Mason moved that Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set apart for Territorial business. Agreed to.

At 1 o'clock Mr Powell's resolution was tion taken up.

Mr Wade said he had very little further argument under the circumstances now existing in this country: he did not understand that anything growing out of the recent election was any cause for the present condition of the country.

If the papers are to be credited there is a reign of terror in the South equal to that in Paris; he did not blame the South, for they had been led to believe the Republi can party will trample on all their rights. and by our avowed enemies. The North would be the last to advocate laws derogatory to the interests of any State ; their personal liberty bills were not made to degrade the South, but to protect the free States from unlawful seizures; where the South had lost one man we had lost tw by unlawful mobs; the South own the Senate and President, he did not see what they had to complain of.

He then went on to argue that the Republican party was now the same it ever Republican side. had been, that it stood where Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Clay stood; it holds the doctrine that slavery shall not exist in the Territories.

He said the day of compromises is at an end: after the experience we had had in Congress it is absolutely ridiculous to talk about them; the mement the American people cut loose from the sheet anchor of Liberty, that moment the Republic is at an end; we must submit to the unalterable verdict of the people, he said it would vield to no compromise; we had won victory as all others had won; the controversy must be met alone by the Constitution, and no nays. when we go astray from that we shall get into difficulty.

The South claims the constitutional right to secede from the Union; if that be so we have not and never had a government; South Carolina is a small State and any interpretation to his proposition we should not miss her much if swallowed up by an earthquake to morrow; for him- order. self, he would allow her to go, but as a Mr Hill resuming-"it affords me never member of this Congress and a supporter theless a great satisfaction." of the Constitution be could not do so; a Mr Sherman-The gentleman has for State has no constitutional right to go out; gotten that "while the lamp holds out to they can revolutionize-if they conquer, burn, the vilest sinuer may return,"they are right; if they are conquered-they (laughter) for Mr Lovejoy there's some

HOUSE .- John Cochrane offered a preamble, setting forth that a conflict of opinion threatening the peace and harmony of the Union, has arisen concerning the true nothing to the South. sentiment and meaning of that part of the Constitution relating to African slavery within the Territory of the United States, 17 The Washington correspondent of the | Science in Danger .- The correspondent and that the opinion of a majority of the er to establish governments for any Terri tory, and the people therein having adopted a State Constitution, may be admitted into the Union, and that neither Congress nor the people during their Territorial conreserved; but venturing to say he thought pair the rights of property therein-referred to the select committee.

Mr. Florence submitted the following Resolved, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of appropriation to pay them. the United States, the right of property in slaves is recognized and no law shall be senal explanation. Some friend of his passed, and nothing shall be done to im-Territory and other property of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Grow, Wednesday and ker, a pephew of the President elect. Thursday were set apart for the consider- SENATE ... Mr. Crittenden offered cer ation of Territorial business.

The Speaker laid before the House a let- Constitution, prefacing them with a reter from the Secretary of the Interior, ask. view of the consequences of disusion. He ing for an appropriation to supply the de- said:-

ext Tuesday was set apart for the conideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

mittee of 33.

Mr. Adrian offered the following:

Whereas, The Constitution of the Uni- mert and hand it down to pesterity and, and its ready and faithful obedience record our actions; when we saw discord ens. Therefore

ever manifested; and that we earnestly with a stigma upon them. He wished to recommend the repeal of all statutes by the God it was in his power to save the Union State Legislatures in conflict with and in by giving up his private opinions; he violation of that secred instrument and the would forgive every one.

personal liberty bills, so called, [Ap. stand by the Union and die by it.

Mr. Sherman wanted Mr. Adrian to accept another amendment so as to include all the nullification laws.

Mr. Adrian objected. Mr. Lovejoy said, the previous question

was ordered on the resolution before Mr. Cochrane's amendment was accepted. Mr. Adrian said he, bimself, had ordered the previous question on the resolution.

[Impatient cries of question from the Democratic side. The House proceeded to vote on order

be the main question. Mr. Barksdale said, the gentlemen having taken this matter into where new bands must decide it wamarlyes, he had no po position for a comprenie to make and notie to receive.

Mr. Singleton agreed with his colleague. saying he had no advice to give to Missis sippi, and if he had, his State would not

Mr. Sherman again ineffectually endeavoted to have the words, all nullifying laws inserted after the words pesonal lib. erty bills, and was called to order from the opposite side. [A voice, no such statutes in the book]

against 55 Mr. Washburne, of Me., endeavored to make an explanation, and was called to order. [Again confusion and cries of

The main question was ordered 106

question.] Mr Mills wanted a division of the ques Mr Florence observed that this was a mere special objection, the Constitution and laws ought to be observed .

would vote no because the pullification laws were not included . The resolution was adopted, 151 against

Mr Spinner and several others said they

Mr Lovejoy offered a resolution making a similar declaration to Mr Adrian's, reeommending repeal of all pullification laws and asserting that it is the duty of the President to protect and defend the property of the United States. Objection was made from the Democratic

Mr Logan said the only objection be had to the resolution was, it said "law abiding citizens;" he thought all men should respect the Constitution.

Mr Lovejoy modified by stilking out "law abiding." Impatient cries of "question" from the

Mr Barksdale believed thie was intended as a fraud upon the people of the country, for its author has here declared that he was opposed to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and dare not deav

Renewed cries of "order." Mr Lovejoy replied-"that has nothing to do with this resolution."

Mr Hughes wanted to know if there was any nullification acts except personal liberty bills? There was no response.

The resolution was adopted, 124 year-Mr Hill, when the result was announced confessed his astonishment and gratification at the exhibition on the part of the

gentleman from Illinois. Mr Lovejoy objected to Mr Hill's giving The Speaker said a debate was not in

hope-(renewed laughter.) Reuben Davis asked and was excused from service from the select committee of

House adjourned. WARRINGTON, Dec. 18. HOUSE .- The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Washburne, of Me ... informing him that he has placed in the hands of the Governor of that State, his resignation as Representative, to take of

feet on the lat of January. Mr. Stephens, of Washington Territory, introduced a resolution authorizing a mecial enactment to enable the Secretary of the Interior to decide on the validity of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company; also, a resolution having in view the employment of a war steamer on the Columbia river. The former was referred to the committee on public lands. The latter to that

on naval affaire. Mr. Otero, from New Mexico, introduced a resolution recognizing the co operation of the volunteers with the regular for ses of that Territory, and proposing an

Mr. McClernand, of Illa., rese to a per had forwarded him the Illineis Journal of pair, obstruct or prevent the full and free the 13th inst., published in Springfield, enjoyment and use of such rights in any where Mr. Lincoln and himself reside .-That paper is edited by a false and perverted specimen of humanity, named Ba

tain resolutions as amendments to the

the Missouri Compromise Line? The peo-On motion of Mr. Carter, two weeks from ple were satisfied with that for 30 years, and would be satisfied with it again.

It was his settled conviction that unless samething is done we would be a separated Mr. Adams, of Ky , introduced a bill to and divided people in less then six nore effectually protect the rights of citi- months. Is not this the cheapest price to ens of the United States. It provides pay for Union? Some people were afraid punishment for the obstruction to the exe but so sure as he stood there disunion cution of the Fugitive Slave law, and would follow unless something was done; the damages for the loss of a rescued and he feared it sould swallow old Kenslave double the amount of the value to tocky, as tras a State as yet exists in the be recovered by action in the States or Union. He thought the North ought to be Federal Courts-referred to a select com- satisfied when the South has only one third of the Territory. When we come to Mr. Scott introduced a bill, authorizing make a peace offering de we measure care the P. M. General to contract with the Po fally and count every cent. It is a gloriny Express for the transportation of gov- our sacrifice of party to save the Unionernment mail matter-referred to the P. O. Union which had cost much sacrifice .-Washington said Providence helped them. Mr. Sickles introduced a resolution Is this great work to be dashed in pieces! which was adopted, instructing the P.O. The present trouble was the result of Committee to report a bill and establish long controversy, and we have now come ng a Metropolitan letter delivery within a to a place where the preservation of the circuit of 12 miles of the City Hall, New Union is a matter of imperative duty .-The desire of every patriotic heart is to preserve the Constitution and the Govern ed States is the suppressed law of the We are in a position where history will

sa duty of all good and law abiding citi- and danger we showed a bitter party spirit -a great country was ruined, and to the Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit amezement of all the world the great Reof disobedience to the Constitution wher- public has fallen; and our names go down

lans of Congress pass in pursuance there | Is the South beat on revolution! He did rnot believe in such madness. He could John Cochrane offered an amendment to speak for his own State. Old Kentpely include in the amendment the repeal of will be satisfied with this remedy, and